CLAN-NA-GAEL MEN SPEAK.

EVIDENCE ABOUT THE SULLIVAN-CRONIN FEUD.

LUBE DILLON ACCUSES THE CHICAGO NATION-

ALIST-SULLIVAN'S BITTER DENUNCIA-TION OF CRONIN READ IN COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, June 7.-The drizzling rain of to-day Aid not deter a crowd from pushing its way into the jury-room to hear the testimony before the coroner's jury on the death of Dr. Cronin. The announcement was made that ex-Detective " Mike" Wheelan and McGeehan, whom Dr. Cronin accused of having come from Philadelphia to kill him, could not be found. Orders for their arrest were at once issued.

The first witness was Daniel Brown, policeman, who had preferred charges of treason against Dr. Cronin in a Clan-na-Gael camp, and had thus procured the doctor's expulsion from the order. Mr. Brown testified that he was in 1884 a member of Camp No. 16 of the Clan-na-Gael, and preferred charges of treason against Dr. Cronin, who was at that time a member of Camp The treason consisted of reading a circular issued by an expelled camp. Mr. Brown said that his action was entirely of his own volition. He could not remember the wording of the charges, though he wrote them himself. He did not know what was done by the camp. He was to have been informed of the time of the trial, but he was not, and he did not testify at it. Moses G. Flood was senior guardian of Camp No. 16. Mr. Brown could not remember the substance even of the circular on which he based the charge of treason. He was not called to testify, because Dr. Cronin on the triel did not dany having read the circular. The mess's memory proved defective in many things. Then the coroner said : "Stand up, Mr. Brown, and face the jury."

Brown did so, and evidently did not like the There was more in the manoeuvre of the coroner

then was apparent at first sight. It was not for the jury to get a good look at Brown that the coroner made him stand up. In the court-room with their eyes fixed on the man as he stood up were Frank Scanlan, Mrs. Conklin, "Pat" Dinan's hostler and young Carlson. " Does the coroner think Brown was the man who drove the white horse?

At the end of the testimony Brown was placed under arrest until he could be seen by other witnesses. He was subsequently released.

Luke Dillon was the first witness in the afternoon. He said that his " obligation" as a member of the Clan-na-Gael would "not conflict with my duty as an American citizen, except, perhaps, when an emergency might arise when myself and other Irishmen might be called on to violate the neutrality laws."

What is the object of the brotherhood?
To aki a similar organization in Ireland to estable in Ireland a republic and to elevate the Irish race.
Did you know Dr. Cronin?

I did, intimately.

Did he ever say anything to you about his being In dancer?

He Gid? he told nile that he thought that the personal ambition of Alexander Sullivan to control Irish-American politics in this city would probably result in his death. During the trial of Alexander Sullivan, Michael Boland and Dennis C. Feersy, at Builsio, on the charges of using money of the organization without permission of the home organization, Sullivan protested against Cronin's acting on the committee which tried him and used such language toward Dr. Cronin that I thought a man would resort to harsher methods.

The witness said that he believed that Sullivan

The witness said that he believed that Sullivan was responsible for, if not a principal in, the Cronin crime. This statement created a sensation

The witness explained the circumstances of the trial of Sullivan. He said there were four verdicts after that trial. Dr. Cronin and Dr. Mo-Cahey did not send in their verdict. "Be more explicit," said a juror.

"Well, the six men sat as you do here. There was no stenographer, and three men only took actes. Those three were Cronin, McCahey and the 300 pages of notes. These contained all of the evidence, and were to be submitted to the coming July Convention in support of the opinions of the doctors.

Dillon read Sullivan's protest. It was a long ument, dated New-York, September 15, 1888 and was addressed to P. O'Boyle, secretary. Mr. Sullivan protested against the presence Cronin as a member of the committee at the investigation in New-York and Buffalo on the grounds: First, that he was his personal enemy: second, that he had expressed an opinion on the case; third, that he was a perjurer and a scoundrel unfit to be placed on any jury. In support of the third reason Mr. on any jury. In support of the tarty of Dr. Cronin's Sullivan went into a long history of Dr. Cronin's career, accusing him of being a perjurer and s

The witness continued: The witness continued:

In June, 1882, John Devoy said that \$300,000 and over was in the hands of the triangle, and over \$180,000 had been spent in violation of the constitution. The \$300,000 does not include the \$100,000 given to Sullivan by Patrick Egan. I know 'nothing about that. The funds of the organization were supposed to be used in case of England getting into difficulty, and to assist Iroland in getting her liberty. There is nothing in the constitution requiring a man to sacrifice file life for the order.

The Journal' tonight says that A. S. Trude.

The Journal" to-night says that A. S. Trude, The Journal' to-night says that A. S. Iride,
the lawyer who was reported last night as speaking for Alexander Sullivan and explaining the latter's banking operations, stated to-day that the
interview, as published, "was mostly made up."
Mr. Trude continued: "It is not true that I said
that Mr. Sullivan operated on the Board of Trade for a number of bucket-shop men, and that Murphy & Co. were among them. The truth is that Mr. Sullivan represented only one person, though that person may or may not have had other parties back of him. Then there is another gross misrepresentation, which another gross misrepresentation. back of him. Then there is another gross misrep-resentation which ought to be corrected. It is said, so I am informed, that Mr. Sullivan extorted that \$100,000 from Mr. Egan in Paris. Now, the truth is that Mr. Sullivan was solicited to go to Paris and take charge of the funds. Mr. Egan did not want the money in France. The money was not safe there, and Mr. Sullivan was solicited to remove it to America. When the danger was over the whole amount was transferred back to Egan, and Mr. Sullivan has his receipt for it."

Rosebud Agency, Dak., June 6, via Valentine, Keb., June 7.—The Sioux Indians seem to be divided into four parties. One is in favor of the sale of their lands and is willing to sign now; another is opposed; the third party is favorable, but desires modification. while the fourth will sign when its members are through talking. These parties are now about equal in strength. The mixed-bloods and educated Indians as well as the few white men belonging to the agency are favorable. The situation has improved since yesterday. Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, chairman of the Commission, was formally adopted as a memb of the Sloux tribe yesterday and was presented wi

POLICE JUSTICES ACCEPT A RESIGNATION. Ten of the fifteen police justices met in response to the call of the chairman at Jefferson Market last ing. Justice Solon B. Smith president of the board, said that the meeting had been called to consider the case of George M. Wood, the clerk of the Special Sessions, in whose accounts a deficit had special Sessions, in whose accounts a deficit had been discovered, and regarding which he had received a communication from the Mayor. On motion of Justice Duffy the communication with inclosures was ordered placed on file. Mr. Wood's resignation was identification and accepted, only one Justice dissenting.

DE YOR, OF HACKENSACK, PREDICTS A CYCLONE ton, June 7.-A. J. De Voe, who describes of as a meteorologist, living in Hackensack, written to the Secretary of War saying that after twenty years' experience in weather predetons he is enabled to predict a great cyclone with will form over Washington between June 13 7 so suddenly that the Signal Office will not be will form over Washington between June 15 so suddenly that the Signal Office will not be give out any notice of its approach.

AN ALLEGED BOMB-THROWER ARRESTED. Poston, June 7.—Thomas Norton, a stationary en-nier, age twenty-seven, was arrested to-day on sus-tion of having had some connection with the of a bomb into the house of Mrs. Weld, at es Plain, about two weeks ago. Norton, it is were not disturbed.

stated, recently threatened a servant employed by Mrs. Weld, and also threatened to shoot any rivals for the girl's affections. Norton was held in \$300 to keep the peace for six months, and being unable to provide bonds he was committed to jail.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

A TRUCE BETWEEN THE CONTENDING NATIVES -ALL THE WARSHIPS GONE.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 7 .- The steamer Lubeck has arrived here from Apia, Samoa, with advices to May 28. Everything was quiet in Samoa. A truce was maintained between the contending natives. Owing to reports that additional German men-of-war were on their way to Apia, Mataafa, had recalled his followers, and it was expected that 3,000 of his men would assemble in one camp shortly. Tamasese and 2,000 adherents remained encamped at Atns. All the men-of-war had left Apla. The British man-of-war Rapid had sailed for the Fiji Islands. The American steamer Nipsic, convoyed by the steamer Alert, had gone to Tatuila for coal, and from there it was to proceed for Auckland.

London, June 7.—Engineer Bourke, of the British man-of-war Calliope, the only vessel which escaped from Apia harbor, during the great storm there, has been promoted to be fleet engineer as a reward for his services in enabling the vessel to steam out of the harbor.

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. Paris, June 7.-The Chamber of Deputies to day appointed a mixed committee, consist-ing of thirty-three Deputies and eighteen Senators to discuss the disputed points in the Recruiting bill, especially the Senate's exemption of theological students. When the decision of the Chamber of Deputies was announced in the Senate, M. Barbey urged that there be an equal number of Sena tors on the committee. M. de Freychet, Minister of War, offered the proposition of M. Barbey. A pro-longed uprear followed, and the discussion ended in the adoption of a resolution that the committee recently appointed by the Senate should confer with the com-mittee of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE WELDON EXTRADITION ACT.

Ottawa, Ont., June 7.-The Weldon Extradition ac of last session has been transmitted to the Imperial authorities for approval or otherwise, the Home Gov ernment having power to veto any Dominion legislation within two years after its passage by the Parliament of Canada. If it is intimated by the Imperial authorities that the act be left to its operation, it is proposed to declare it in force and effect as regards the United States and Mexico.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF MOROCCO CAPT URED.

London, June 7 .- A dispatch from Morocco says that the rebellion of the tribesmen is spreading. They have captured Prince Hamid, the heir to the throne, and killed several members of his escort. This outrage has incensed the Sultan of Morocco and he is raising an army to crush the rebeis.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST BOULANGER. Paris, June 7.-Two houses of leading Boulangists have again been searched by the police. leged that papers which implicate General Boulanger in an international plot were discovered. It is stated that in the search the police found and seized a quantity of secret correspondence, a key of the ciphers used and accounts with the Boulangist National Committee.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN LONDON. London, June 7 .- A human leg with the foot at ached was found in the Thames at Fulham to-day Another leg and foot were found at Limehouse. They undoubtedly belong to the body of the Fisher woman a portion of whose remains was found at Horsley Down and Battersea.

MR. PARNELL TO VISIT EDINBURGH. London, June 7 .- In response to a communication from the municipal authorities of Edinburgh asking him to name a day on which he could accept the freedom of that city, Mr. Parnell has written that he will be able to visit Edinburgh on July 20.

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED AT TULLAMORE. Dublin, June 7.-Two Americans have been arrested at Tullamore because they carried a quantity picious luggage. They were on their way to West-meath. CAPTAIN WISSMANN DEFEATS THE ARABS.

Berlin, June 7 .- Captain Wissmann telegraphs from East Africa that he has routed the Arabs and destroyed the villages of Saadani and Windjl. The Germans suffered few casualties.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN AN ENGLISH TRAIN London, June 7 .- A teacher named Keeling, while travelling by train to Birmingham with his sweetheart, named Lister, who was the head of a Devices school,

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT BREST. Paris, June 7 .- A violent shock of earthquake was felt to-day at Brest.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

THE HONOR GOES TO COLONEL RELTON-HIS RECORD AND SERVICES.

Washington, June 7 .- Colonel J. C. Kelton has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army, to succeed General Drum, retired. Colonel Kelton was born in Pennsylvaina, in 1828. He is a graduate of West Point, where he was afterward an instructor in factics and small arms firing. During the Civil War he served as Assistant Adjutant-General and as Colonel of the 9th Missouri Regiment. Resigning his volunteer commission in 1862, he was in the advance upon Corinth and while attached to General Halleck's staff was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General most valuable and arduous services in the field and at headquarters. Since the war he has held various staff positions, in 1885 becoming Assistant Adjutant General. He is an inventor of marked ability, many of his improvements in rifles, pistols and other weapons having been adopted by the Department. He is also a writer of high repute upon subjects con rected with the military service. nected with the military service.

MANY LIVES LOST IN CENTRE COUNTY. Bellefonte, Penn., June 7.-The flood of last Friday night and Saturday played terrible havon in Centre County in both loss of life and damage to property The great loss of life occurred on Fishing Creek. It the Nittany Valley. A large dam at Washington Furnace, at the head of the Valley, broke in the night and swept everything before it. The list below contains all that are known to be dead so far in this county:

At Mackeysville-A. Ryan, wife and two children Mrs. Kieler and two children, Joseph H. Harter, and seven unknown at present. At Salona-Wilbur Whitby and wife, William Emerheisen, wife and child, Mrs. Henry Snyder, Mrs. Luther Saylor and three children. The total damage in the county will be between \$2.000,000 and \$3,000,000. The loss to the county for bridges will be about \$50,000, and to the township

THE DUCHESS D'AUXY'S APPLICATION. Rondout, N. Y., June 7 .- On application of Duchess d'Auxy, the surrogate of Ulster County, at Kingston to-day dismissed the application for an order compelling the executor of the estate of J. T. Soutter, of New-York City, to make an accounting. The estate is worth \$1,000,000.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW-ENGLAND Fall River, Mass., June 7.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 10:38 a. m. to-day. The

direction was from-west to east-southeast. New-Bedford, June 7 .- A distinct shock of earth

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S SON WORSE. Washington, June 7 .- Secretary Proctor received telegram this morning from his home in Vermont stating that his young son is sinking. The Secretary barely had time to catch the 11 o'clock train bound north. General Schofield was at once commissioned to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Proctor.

NO CHANGES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. Collector Erhardt had not received yesterday the report of the Civil Service Commission on the Examining Board of the Custom House. He will take no action until he gets the document. In referring to some gossip that had found its way into print intimating that they might lose their positions on account of the report, Deputy Naval Officer Comstock and Secretary Babcock, of the Board. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE'S, 1889.-TEN PAGES.

RAILROAD INTERESTS. RATE TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

THE CONDITION DAILY GROWS MORE THREAT-

ENING-AN ASSOCIATION IN PERIL.

Chicago, June 7 (Special).-All lines interested, both lake and rail, will meet in St. Paul to-morrow to attempt a settlement of the break in Northwestern rates, Not one of the rail lines believes there will be a settlement, at least before navigation closes. The lake lines via Duluth have but 154 miles of rail to St. Paul, but are now demanding a differential against the 500 miles of rail from the "Soo," and the all-rail lines from Chicago. As one of the freight agents said: "The lake lines have the club and apparently propose to swing it." Should there be no settlement to-morrow, the 28-cent rate, Chicago to St. Paul, will go into effect Monday. This morning, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kausas City gave notice that it would meet the 28-cent rate, and this afternoon the Northwestern and St. Paul followed suit. The Wisconsin Central will also undoubtedly meet the rate. Whether or not the Rock Island will do likewise has not been decided. Should there not be a settlement to-mor row, local rates will come down with a rush next week. The Board of Trade will not longer stand the discrimnation against Chicago merchants by which freight from New-York and the seaboard goes from Chicago to St. Paul at 34 cents first-class, while it costs 60 cents billed from Chicago.

Well-wishers of the Interstate Commerce Rallway Association received another shock to-day, in the decision of the special executive committee on the ques tion of the Nevada and Utah bullion rates. The Union Pacific practically monopolizes this traffic, and in no possible way could the Rock Island and Burling ton secure any of it. The contest finally concentrated itself on a reduction in rates, the Bock Island wishing to reduce the 87 rate from Denver and Colorado points to the Missouri River, and the Union Pacific opposing the reduction. The finding of the committee is that the reduction. The industry of the committee is may no reduction in rates shall be allowed from Colorado points, although one from £15 to £13 is recommended from Utah points to Omaha and common points. The case is an exact parallel to the Alton contention for a division of the Kansas City live stock traffic. Prophetoles are thick that both the Alton and Rock Island, and probably the Burlington, will withdraw from the association.

SETTLING THE PRIORITY OF MORTGAGES. Springfield, Ill., June 7 (Special) .- In the United States Court to-day Judge Gresham handed down his decree in the St. Louis and Chicage Railroad cases beard yesterday, which were brought for the foreclosure of four separate mortgages. By the terms nany of New-York takes the southern ten miles, which of the Litchfield and St. Louis Company for a vendor's lien of \$600,000 against this part of the road was de nied. The claim of Wade & Hopkins, of St. Louis, as executors for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$50,000, representing that amount of the bonds of the oad held by their interest, was denied, they being allowed, however, \$20,000, which it was shown they had paid for bonds held by them, with interest at 6 per cent from December 15, 1886. The million dollar fortgage held by the Mercantile Trust Company against the northern forty-five miles was also allowed. order of priority as fixed by the decree as applied to the northern forty-five miles, from Springfield to the northern forty-five miles, from Springlich to Litchfield, gives Wade & Hopkins first lien, Mercantile Trust Company second, and American Loan and Trust Company third. As to the southern ten miles, the Wade & Hopkins interest get first lien, and the American Loan and Trust Company the second. The road will remain in the hands of the present receiver until the matters set forth in the decree can be settled and the sale take place in accordance with its terms.

THE BUINED C. AND O. CANAL. thio Railroad and the Western Maryland Railroad will ooth, probably, try to get possession of the bed of the ulned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It would shorten the Baltimore and Ohlo's route from Washington to the West, and would give the Western Maryland an outlet to Washington direct frim the mountains and the

PLEASED WITH A STANDARD GAUGE LINE. The opening of the Toicdo, St. Louis and Raneas City Railroad as a standard gauge line to St. Louis has at-tracted favorable comment in that city. Two freight rains came into the city Sunday evening, and two trains rent castward Monday morning and Tucaday evening. The sentral offices of the company are at No. 215 North For st., St. Louis. The through passenger service will be be

A NEW ORDER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES. ratified a constitution for the federation of the Brother hood of Railway Brakemen, the Switchmen's Mutual Air Association and the Bretherhood of Locomotive Firenes, under the title of the United Order of Bullway Employee. The president of the new order is F. P. Sargeant, Grand of the Locemetive Brotherhood of Fireman, of

A MORTGAGE FOR \$300,000 FILED. Springfield, 18., June 7 (Special, -A mertgage for \$300,000 was to-day filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the St. Louis, Alton and Springfield Railroad in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, upon its franchise and equipment, for the purpose of completing an independent line into this city terminus of their main line at Bates, a distance of thirteen miles.

THE SECRET BALLOT BILL VETOED.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY'S VIGOROUS MESSAGE-PASSED OVER THE VETO, BUT

RECONSIDERED.

Hartford, June 7 (Special) .- Governor Bulkeley to day returned the Secuet Ballot bill to the House with-out his approval. In his message he says:

"I should gladly hive my approval to any measure which I felt satisfied gave a fair promise of adancing the interests of ballot reform. In the bill sefore me I am unable to see any reasonable promithat the end sought by it will be accomplished. The ore I study it, the more I am impressed with fears that the bill contains so radical a revolution in our elective system, is so experimental in character, so cumberome in its details, so burdensome to the voter in it operation, so expensive in its machinery, so inemonious with existing laws, that it can only prove a blunder and a failure. While aiming at nonest and fairness, it impresses me as throwing wide open doors for fraud, or preparing the way for an exten sive disfranchisement of constitutionally qualified oters, and as making easy the defeat of the will of the people by the fraud of election officials. voter may now barter his vote, but no man has it in his power to bacter the vote of a presenct. Under the bill collusion between election officials might defeat the will of hundreds, and corruption aimed at a few could affect more than the most flagrant cor ruption under present methods has even boped to accomplish.

"The experiment is soon to be tried in some sister States. From these experiments much will be learned of the working of the proposed system, and many Insufficiencies and improvements are sure to be dis-covered. Would it not be well to learn of these lessons before committing ourselves to so novel and untried a measure?"

The bill was passed over the Governor's veto-121
to 38. After the bill had passed it was reconsidered
on motion of Mr. Brandage, and tabled.

FRANK TEMPLEMAN CONVICTED. Frank Templeman, the young private detective, who attempted to induce Arthur B. Conway to swear that he knew of a partnership between District-Attorney Fellows, Inspector Byrnes and James E. Wilkinson, private detective, was convicted yesterday. jury who tried the case were absent from the courtroom for over three hours, and they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The indictment against Templeman charged the offering of a bribe to induce a witness to swear falsely. The punishment

for the offence is imprisonment for not more than

seven years, or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or

both fine and imprisonment. Templeman was re-

manded until Wednesday, No argument was made for the defendant. His counsel asked Judge Martine to advise the jury to acquit, but the request was denied. Assistant District-Attorney Goff made the closing speech for the prosecution. Judge Martine, in a charge lasting an hour and three-quarters, carefully reviewed the evideuce. He asked the jurors whether they would be-lieve the one witness on one side or the four witnesses on the other. He called attention to the evidence of the defendant himself, and asked in regard to the on the other. He ealied attention to the other of defendant himself, and asked in regard to the clusion to be drawn from that evidence as to whethe had attempted to induce a witness to swear false. His charge was regarded as showing the facts to strongly against the defendant.

SEATTLE ALMOST A RUIN.

THIRTY-ONE BUSINESS BLOCKS BURNED DOWN.

RAGING PLAMES AGAINST WHICH THE FIREMEN CONTENDED IN VAIN-THE LOSS ESTIMATED

AT \$7,000,000-A TERRIBLE BLOW TO

BOOMING CITY. Portland, Ore., June 7.-Following is a copy

of "The San Francisco Examiner's" report of the great fire in Seattle: The entire business portionof Seattle is now nothing but smoking ruins. About 3 yesterday afternoon some turpentine caught fire in the basement of a two-story frame building on the southwest corner of Front and Madison sts. The building was owned by Mrs. Margaret J. Peuteus. The first story, which was leased by the Seattle Shoe Company, and the upper floor, occupied for offices, were soon ablaze. An alarm was instantly turned in, and the Volunteer Fire Department responded promptly, but it was impossible to make any headway against the flames. This building, like most of the others of its kind in the business centre, was not detached, but was a corner one of a row of frame buildings, all joined together and of various heights. Valiantly did the Fire Department fight the fire, but without avail, for the buildings of tinder were an easy prey to what, within ten minutes from the time it started, developed into a conflagration.

Adjoining the first building was a wnolesale liquor-store, Dietz & Meyer's, and as soon as the fire reached the barrels of liquor they exploded with terrific reports and scattered flaming timbers far and wide. The Denny block, in which was a wholesale confectionery store, Gilmore & Company's real estate office and several other establishments, including a number of professional offices and some lodging apartments, was soon licked up completely. This cleared out the entire square. The efforts to flood the Coleman Building, on Front-st. to the south, were utterly useless, for the flames leaped across Marion-st, with greedy rapidity to two saloons-the Palace and Opera House-and in less than thirty minutes another square was burned to ashes, taking in Addison S. Smith's grocery, Merchant's wholesale confectionery and fruit store, J. W. Lang & Company's drug-store, John Spencer's plumbing and steam-fitting establishment, B. J. Graham's tailor shop, Edgar Bryan's pawnshop, Palace restaurant, Simson Brothers' shoe store, Gering & Okonnell's jewelry store, Shuster's barber shop, Lesly's clothing store and Donally & Marion's

clothing store. While this square was burning, the Opera House block, on the east side of Front-st., between Madison and Marion, and extending up Marion half way to Second-st., caught fire in the upper stories. This building, a fine three-story brick structure, owned by George F. Frye and valued at \$120,000, soon yielded to the irrepressible tongues of flame. With it went the Seattle Pharmacy, the warehouse of the Golden Rule Bazar, Harris & Company's large dry goods and clothing store. Abernathy's shoe store, Croose & Company's undertaking establishment, Latour's large drygoods house, and Broadman's paints and oils establishment, clearing up another square. The Kenyen block, to the north of where the fire originated, had to go too, notwithstanding the wind was from the east, a little by north. In this block were the job printing establishment of "The Evening Times," Venen & Vaugh's music store, and Baries's terlor-shop.

From the Opera House block the fire, now fast becoming a monstrous conflagration, swallowed up the square to the south, consisting of all e two-story frame buildings occupied by E. Lore's Golden Rule Bazar, the California Clothing House, Gordon Brothers' large tailoring establishment, the Oriental Bazar, and several other big con-Notwithstanding the progress of the flames, the fire department struggled with determination to save the most valuable portion of Front-st. to the south, between Columbia-st, and Yesler, which contained a magnificent row of where four banks had their offices-the Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National, First National, and the Washington Guarantee and Loan Association and Savings Bank. This row consisted of a corner block occupied by Toklas, Singerman & Company's gigantic wholesale dry goods, etc., place: the Union Block, the Parin Building, the San Francisco Clothing House, Star Block, the Arcade Building, and Yesler Block on Central Square. All the telegraph offices were in Central Square. It was generally supposed that the entire water front would go, but it was hoped, if such was inevitable, these buildings could be saved. The Safe Deposit Company also had a building

The explosions of giant powder were powerless to prevent the spread of the fismes, and the clouds of blinding, sufficiating smoke. Onward the conflagration went, crackling, roaring, almost shricking. The three-story building to the rear of Toklas, Singerman & Co., which was Welton & Company's sail factory, was an easy prey to the terrible heat and cinders from the burning Commercial Mill and Lumber Yards. The fire scon communicated to Toklas, Singerman & Company. The water was giving out and the streams from several lines of hose only reached the second story. The Tacoma Fire Department come over from Tacoma in sixtytwo minutes on the Puget Sound Shore Railroad, but both departments combined were powerless, and the attempts to blow up the Union Block were more disastrous to the valuant fire-fighters than to anything else. All this row of buildings succumbed, although the occupants and time to get out most of their valuable effects. The square north gave way to the fire easily, and soon the roof of the three-story Occidenal Hotel, the finest hotel in the city, got ablaze.

Before the conflagration reached Yesler-ave., Toklas, Singerman & Co., Colberg's wholesale grocery, the banks above mentioned, Treen's shocstore, Humphrey's book-store, and Lowman & Hanford's book, stationery and job printing establishment, went to ashes. On Yesler-ave, the Western Union, Pacific, Postal and Puget Sound Before the conflagration reached Yesler-ave., Pelegraph Companies were burned out, also the building of "The Daily Post Intelligencer," office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and many lawyers and doctors who occupied offices in the buildings. The Commercial Mill Company, Mechanics' Mill Company, Scattle Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Ferry estate, Nillery Butler, Isaac Horn, J. S. Bailey, Captain Starr, L. S. J. Huitt, Angus Mackintosh, Seattle Land Shore and Eastern, Gordon Hardware Company, Seattle Hardware Company, Moran Brothers, Sutcliffe Baxter, J. F. McNaught, A. P. Hotaling, W. S. Ladd, John Collins, (who owned the Occilental Hotel, valued at \$400,000, with only \$65, 000 insurance); John Leary, William Shoudy, Harrington & Smith, J. A. Hatfield, E. Lobe,

Levi & Co.-all went up in flames and smoke This list is only a limited one. From the initial point the fire spread north and south a distance of one mile. Every newspaper, hotel, telegraph office, railroad depot, and wharf in the city was totally estroyed. The entire water front, including all wharves and docks, coal bunkers and railway tracks, the wholesale quaster, and everything south of Union-st. and west of Second-st., and reaching around to the gas works, and above Fourth-st., on

Jackson, was completely burned. Whether there is much loss of life cannot ye be ascertained. There is great privation felt among the poor classes, as nearly every restaurant and grocery in the city was consumed by the fire.

firemen, reinforced by Tacoma and Snohomish, are on the alert. The streets all through the night were crowded with people wandering about, penniless and homeless. The militia and extra police are to be seen on every corner guarding the property against thieves and vandals. One hundred arrests have already been made. All of the daily newspapers will publish to-morrow. Words fail to describe the awful picture of the fire and desolation. It is like the Chicago fire, and, like Chicago, will be rebuilt. Everybody seems in good spirits, as it is hard to realize the dreadful fulness

of this sudden calamity. When the Toklas & Singerman Building fell about thirty people were near it, and many of them, it is said, were crushed. Similar accidents

them, it is said, were crushed. Similar accidents befel two of the large buildings.

The burned district in Seattle covers an area of thirty-one blocks. The boundary of the burned district is as follows: University, Front, Spring to Second, James, South, Fourth, Wall and Watersts. This comprises the business portion of the city; the residence district escaped. The official figures furnished by the local and foreign insurance companies and newspaper figures place the property loss at \$7,000,000. This is covered by a total insurance of \$2,250,000. Of this amount \$1,904,000 is held by companies represented in San-Francisco. Six Oregonian companies carry risks representing a total of \$250,000. Fifteen small outside companies carry risks estimated small outside companies carry risks estimated at about \$50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES INTERESTED.

San Francisco, June 7.-The following is a complete mmary of risks carried by insurance companies epresented in San Francisco, as compiled by "Coast Review" newspaper: Fireman's Fund, \$40,000; National, New-York,

\$15,000; Sun Fire Office, \$36,000; nental, \$31,000; Fireman's, New-Jersey, \$17,000; Girard, \$12,000; Westchester, \$8,000; California, \$30,000; Union New-Zealand, \$20,000; North British and Mercantile, \$40,000; German-American, \$35,000; New-Zealand, \$25,000; Insurance of North America, \$26,000; Hartford, \$44,750; Liberty, \$8,000; American Central, \$1,000; Southern, New-Orleans, \$9,000; Sun Mutual, New-Orleans, \$2,000; Svea, \$10,000; Prussian National, \$47.000; North German, \$8,500; State Investment, #22,000; Home Mutual, #24,000; Imperial, \$26,000; Lion, \$30,000; Orient, \$21,000; National Hartford, \$24,000; Scania, \$15,000; Manufacturers and Builders, \$3,250; Western Toronto, \$30,000; ommercial, San Francisco, \$25,000; Fire Association, Pennsylvania, \$30,000; Granite State, \$5,000; London Northern and Queen, \$25,000; Connecticut, \$15,000; Angle Nevada, \$87,500; Northwestern National, \$7,000; Home and Phoenix, \$120,000; Gnardian, \$3,400; Southern California, \$1,500; Thoenix, London, \$50,000; American, N. Y., \$20,000; Springfield, \$25,000; New-Hampshire, \$15,000; German, Freeport, \$15,000; Hamburg, Magdeburg, \$20,-000: Germania, New-York, \$15,000; Economic, \$2,500; Commercial Union, \$65,000; London and Laucashire, \$52,000; Manchester, \$33,000; Caledonian, \$30,000; American, New-Jersey, \$3,500; Alta \$13,000; Union, San Francisco, \$25,000; South British, \$14,000; Hamburg, Bremen, \$40,000; Niagara, \$25,000; Royal, Norwich, Union and Lancashire, \$80,000; National, Ireland, \$16,000; Atlas, \$23,000; Oakland Home, \$30,000; Traders, \$10,000; Providence Washington, \$19,600; Security, \$13,000; Long Island, \$8,300; Aetna, \$50,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, \$7,500; \$8,300; Actna, \$50,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, \$7,300; Pennsylvania, \$5,400; American, Penna, \$12,600; Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, \$1,300; san Francisco, \$9,000; Williamsburg City, \$2,500; American, Boston, \$5,500; Liverpool and London and Clobe. \$55,000; Scottish Union and National, \$26,000; City of London, \$27,500; five other companies, names not given, \$20,000; total companies represented in San Francisco, \$1,904, 500. Six Oregon companies and fifteen outside companies represent remainder of insurance mentioned in introductory summary. introductory summary.

A MARVELLOUS WESTERN CITY: SEATTLE'S GROWTH FROM A VILLAGE TO A COM-MERCHAL PORT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. Seattle is one of the marvellous Western towns that

have sprung in a few years from a village to a full-grown city. It is an old place, but only within the last decade has it grown to any size. In 1880 its population was 3,533, and by January 1, 1887 this had grown to 10,400. In the latter part of 1887, a big "boom" struck the place, and in May, 1888, the city census showed that it had 19,116 inhabitants This number has been increasing rapidly, so at the present time the population is put at about 25,000, The city is on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, on an inlet known as Elliot Bay. On the cast lies Lake Washington. The Sound affords magnificent facilities

for shipping; in fact, the people of scattle assert that their harbor is the best on the Pacific Coast. Two regular lines of steamers and salling vessels run to san Francisco from Seattle, and a daily line of steamers runs to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railcoad. A weekly line runs to all the Alashan ports, and many foreign vessels arrive from all quarters of the globe.

The railroad facilities are already good, and are being improved. The scattle, Lake Shore and Eastern, the Green Lake, the Northern Pacific and two other railroads run into Seattle, and by 1800 the Canadian Pacific, the St. Paul and Manitoba, the Southern and Inion Pacific roads expect to have their tracks built

scattle is the natural outlet for a section exremely rich in timber, fron, coal, agriculture and fisheries. Within a radius of thirty-six miles are 70,000 acres of coal lands, and adjoining them are auge beds of hematite from ore. The Massachusetts tay Iron and Steel Company has bought a site for its mills for \$185,000, and is putting up a \$2,000,000 building. The company will employ 7,000 men. A single company ships over 70,000 tons of coal from eattle every mouth, its trady having doubled ha ess than a year.

fustries, 2.500,000 feet being shipped daily to all sorts reached by the Pacific. Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are raised in large quantities, and distributed from Seattle, which is also the centre of the op industry, 30,000 bales being sent from it to markets all over the world. The fishing industry is also important, many canneries being situated along the water front of the city. The abundance of marble limestone, building and fire clay in the neighborhood has enabled the inhabitants to put up many fine buildings at small cost. The Oriental Hotel, which was destroyed by the fire, was worth more than a quarter of a million dollars, and there were many other fine specimens of architecture. Although 640 houses were erected in a twelvemonth, and 700 more were being built, there was not a house for rent in the entire city, it was said.

The streets are regularly laid out and well graded;

FIRE AND RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Montgomery, Al4., June 7 .- A special to "The Advertiser" from Eutaw, Ala., says: News has just reached us by wire from Livingston, announcing that destructive are this morning destroyed sixteen houses. No insurance on buildings or stock of goods.

The southbound lightning express train on the Alabama Great Southern, due here at 7 o'clock this norming, met with a serious accident about one and morning, mer with a serious accident about one a half miles north of Caithage, Ala., on a trictiown as the Carthage gravel-pit treatle. The trivial of the man and before the engineer discovered it could stop his train he ran into it. The fire jumped from the engine. Seventy feet of the trivials consumed. Also the engine, mall-car, and gage car. Most of the mail was saved. No one hurt.

The Herich piano works, at Paterson, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is \$50,000 in excess of the in-surance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SURGEANT TONER'S TRAGIC DEATH. Bethlehem, Penn., June 7 .- Sergeant Peter Toner, of the United States steamship Galena while on a week's leave of absence to visit his parents here met a tragic death last evening, falling into the great zine mines at Friedersville.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who started for this city from Washington yesterday, did not arrive at The burned district, comprising sixty-four acres, now presents the aspect of a huge oven of burning coals, and threatens even further destruction. The

PRICE THREE CENTS. LESS WOE AT JOHNSTOWN.

BRIGHTER FACES SEEN IN THE CONEMAUGH

VALLEY.

PLENTY OF WORK AND SUNSHINE TELLING OM

THE SPIRITS OF THE PEOPLE-LOWER-ING THE ESTIMATE OF THE

> LOST TO 6,000. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Johnstown, Penn., June 7 .- Another day of sunshine and another day of work have, in fact, driven away the shadow which has hung over this town for a week. There was a different look on men's faces to-day, and it is not too much, perhaps, to say that the reaction has come and the valley is on the road to recovery from the stroke it has received. Not until to-day has the spirit of work spread beyond the limits of the flats where are pitched the tents of 3,000 workmen! A change has certainly come over the place, and it is seen on all sides. Men are less dependent, and many who have suffered great less have gone down to the plain and joined the army there in its work of rebuilding the city. A better example of change in disposition could not be found, perhaps, than the story of a man who was shot at Morrellville for steeling a mattress from a relief car. Had this story got abroad two days ago people would have distorted it to a wholesale butchery of Hungarians, who had been caught robbing bodies. To-day they have paid

With the various committees working in harmony, homes being rapidly improvised for the survivors, provisions supplied to all who are needy, and measures taken to prevent the spread of disease, there is room for no little encouragement. So much has the condition of affairs improved that some one has found time to sort out and label the mass of telegrams which have poured into the town during the week asking about friends and relatives. These messages have lain unnoticed on the tables at the headquarters of the Citizens' Committee.

no attention to the rumor, but have gone their

way, entirely satisfied to believe that the story was

false. Another encouraging sign is the desire

of people to break away from being supported

by relief committees and to take care of them-

There is not a noticeable change in the number of dead found during the twenty-four hours, but there are fewer bodies lying in the morgues; more graves on the hillside, but not nameless ones. Strange to say, most people have given up estimating the number of those that perished. There seems to be little doubt that, although the loss was great, it will fall far below the sensational figures given by many. Liberal estimates may be made great, it will fall lar below the sensition and made given by many. Liberal estimates may be made as to the number now lying under the ashes at the bridge, those under the wreekage in the Cone-maugh, and still others scattered along the river, and the total of these added to the list already disand the total of these added to the list already dis-covered will not, conservative men say, make more than 6,000. If the city can escape a pestilence, and there is great danger of one breaking out, it will begin to rise from the ruins more rapidly in a few more days. The progress will be slow at first, for there is a great task to be done, and the people have a deep wound to heal, but work, whether vol-untary or enforced, has awakened men from their despair, and to-night, one week from the time of the disaster, it is easy to see that men have gone to their homes with lighter hearts.

PESTILENCE IN THE WRECKAGE: HARD WORK BY THE SANITARY CORPS AT

JOHNSTOWN-DYNAMITE AND DIS-INFECTANTS.

Johnstown, Penn., June 7 (Special) .- The danger which will threaten the Conemaugh Valley during the next few weeks is not easily to be avoided. With ail sanitary arrangements in the worst possible condition, the people might well have fears for their safety, even if the germs of pestilence did not lurk beneath the fallen houses in the town and the mass of wreckage at the stone bridge. It is said by the committee who are taking measures against this danger that there is not an unusual number of cases of sickness in the town. They should know, for members of this committee have been visiting the were of the place and the hospital where lie the injured; but when one walks through the great stretch or wreckage he finds in the air the unmistakable odor of decomposing fiesh. This part of the town lies directly below that portion which was not destroyed, where the rescued are now living. As for the bridge, where hundreds of people were killed and where they are pluned in and held fast beneath thousands of tons of wreckage, the stench which comes up from the blackened mass is intolerable. Within fifty or a hundred feet of the worst spot in this stretch of ruins are the telegraph offices and the headquarters of the hundred or more newspaper men at work here. Gangs of men are employed in blasting away the jam, in hopes that the gorge may be cleared, and they are, of course, the most exposed. A strong breeze has blown directly across the flats from this place to what remains of the town all day, and if the people escape from the danger which menaces them their good fortune must be attributed to a mysterious nature which kills one half the people at a single stroke and preserves the lives of the rost from an almost certain fate.

The Sanitary Corps is following several lines of work. It is distributing disinfectants to the people, building and digging temporary drains, and the like. cremating dead animals, inspecting the burial of the dead, inquiring at houses as to the number of people n each and the cases of sickness among them, and reporting them to the hospitals. Besides this work, they are examining the morgues, and disinfecting the spots wherever an odor may be detected. Cartloads of clothing, shoes and other articles of wear are being removed from the town, and the garments of the dead are carried away and burned. There are about seventy men in the sanitary Corps, and they are doing a vast amount of work between them. Among them there are three members of the State Board of Health-Benamin Lee, secretary; Dr. Graff, and Dr. Libbert, the medical inspector. The whole work is under the charge of the State Board. This forenoon Dr. Libbert visited the morgues and the hospitals and expressed his hearty approval of the systems in use at these laces. The danger of having so many coffined bodies exposed to the heat of the sun in the front yard of the shool-house will be attended to at once, urangements having been made to secure canvas with which o protect the coffins from the sun's rays.

Happily, bodies are being recognized rapidly, now that the people have come out of the stupor which oppressed them and realize how to find their dead. Mournful processions of four men each, carrying an meovered coffin, wend their way all day long through the streets, and each day adds many new graves the large number already covering the hillside back of the town. The progress of work on the flat and at the bridge, however, is necessarily slow. Squares and squares of wreck are formed of the things that make a city, many feet in depth. Packed down and socked together, it must be removed or destroyed before all the bodies buried beneath can be removed. The wreckage jammed fast against the bridge, although formed of trees, telegraph poles, houses, sloves, cars, engines and misshapen from of other bridges, is as solid as a mountain of stone. The blasting with dynamite has gone on now for three days, but the water shows clear only-dy a small place at the bridge, and the, long, black, irregularly broken sweep is immovable. The contractors say that it will take weeks for the dynamite to cut its way through the wreckage or to shake it away from its the large number already covering the hillside back through the wreckage or to shake it away from its firm foundation, and every day adds to the danger of the dreaded pestilence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S LINE TO PITTEBURG. Philadelphia, June 7.-The Pennsylvaria Rail-road is at last able to announce the resamption of the running of through passenger trains from New York, by way of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lock Haven and the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburg. The route is made up as follows: Trains will leave the main line at Harrisburg and proceed on the Northern Central branch to Sunburg. At that place they will be taken across the river in a steam ferryboat, and thence the all-rail route will be by way of Lock Haven, Renovo and Difftwood. As that I the Allegheny Valley Ralipord trucks will be tal and thence to Pittsburg. It will be necessary to this route for at least four days yet, the work of re-pairing the bildens between Lewistown and Altoona on the middle division, and the breaks west of Al-toona, being carried on as rapidy as a consistent with perfect safety. The Montgomery Bridge, it is expected, will be finished to-morrow and the transfer